

that period the first orange plantations were started by private enterprise.

(3) From 1919 to this day, the time of extensive Zionist colonization based on mixed agriculture, largely on dairying, and of the great extension of orange plantations by settlers with means of their own.

The colonization during the first period was carried on by young Jews from Russia and Roumania, enthusiastic Zionists, who came to Palestine without sufficient means or knowledge, but found a patron in Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris; he assisted them with money and expert guidance, helped them over the worst time, and gave their work a definite direction by planting vineyards and establishing great central wine-cellars in Rishon le Zion and Sichron Jacob. He is rightly described as the father of Jewish colonization in Palestine. At the end of this period, in 1899, there were 21 settlements in Palestine, with an agricultural population of about 3000.

In 1900 the administration of the Rothschild colonies

was handed over to the I.C.A., which, between 1900 and 1907, founded new colonies in Lower Galilee, based on the cultivation of cereals. Between 1908 and 1914 the Zionist Organization established five big farms, near Jaffa, in the Emek Jesreel (the Plain of Esdraelon), and on the Lake of Tiberias, based mainly on dairying and plantations, and

run either by a manager with hired labour, or by a co-operative of the labourers. Also a few private Jewish societies, from Eastern Europe and America, founded farms and plantations with their own means. In the old Rothschild colonies orange groves were planted and proved very profitable. The War prevented for the time being an extension of colonization, but did no essential damage to the existing colonies. At the end of the War there were 43 settlements comprising 90,000 acres, and an agricultural population of 7500. Jewish interest in Palestinian colonization was greatly stimulated by the Balfour Declaration and the conferring